SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1785. [No. 1224]

THE NEWPORT MERCURY.

Containing the freſheſt ADVICES FOREIGN and DOMESTIC.

Printed by HENRY BARBER, at the Foot of the PARADE.

"*Whene'er our Country calls—Friends, Sons, and Sires, ſhould yield their Treaſure*
"*up, nor own a Senſe beyond the Public Safety.*" BROOKES's GUSTAVUS VASA.

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300 - -	2	-	600	600 -	2	-	1200
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LONDON, December 21.

By the captain of a ship just arrived from Cadiz, we learn, that a dreadful conflagration has lately happened in that city. Our informant first perceived it on the morning of his departure from that port at which time its appearance and extent were highly tremendous. It continued to rage with unabating violence, and even on the following morning, the vessel being retarded by calms; yet the flames could be clearly discerned. A vast explosion, he adds, took place, from what quarter the distance rendered it impossible perfectly to decide; but he supposed it to arise from that part of the harbour where the Spanish ships of the line lay at anchor.

NASSAU, (New-Providence) Jan. 8.

We are well informed, that a reinforcement of more than one thousand troops was lately sent from the Havanna to New-Orleans. The vast numbers of Americans settling on the frontiers of Louisiana, and the uneasiness they manifest at being restrained from the free navigation of the Mississippi, afford to the Spanish government good grounds of jealousy and distrust.

The detachments to Florida, Louisiana and South-America, have so much reduced the military force of Cuba, that just now no inconsiderable part of the garrison duty in the Havanna is done by the militia.

It will not be denied that the very few articles we want from the American States, may be brought from thence in our own vessels. To allow foreigners a participation in any branch of commerce, to which we are fully adequate ourselves, might be deemed a species of political suicide.

PHILADELPHIA, February 17.

On Thursday last arrived in this city, Arthur Lee, Esq; one of the Honorable Commissioners of the United States for Indian affairs, on his way to New-York, to make report to Congress of their proceedings with the northern and western Indians.

The honorable peace which this gentleman and his colleagues have established, and the very advantageous cession of territory they have obtained for the United States, will it is said, be highly satisfactory to the public, and reflect great honor upon themselves.

Feb. 23. On Monday evening last, agreeable to notice given, a large number of the Merchants and Traders met at the City Tavern, to take into consideration the proposed emission of paper money.—Mr. John Maxwell Nesbitt was placed in the chair, and, after a pretty full investigation of the subject, the company divided on the question, when not one fiftieth part appeared in favour of the paper money. A committee was then appointed to prepare a representation to the Assembly, agreeably to the sentiments of the meeting. A motion was made during the debate, to bring forward the consideration of the whole of the Funding-Bill, but it was over-ruled; for as the Committee of Merchants had no power to meddle with matters which they conceived unconnected with trade, nor could with any propriety call together any other class of inhabitants than those who appointed them, they requested the company to consider the paper money independently of the company, and left the chair.

Feb. 26. It is currently reported that CONGRESS have, after the most mature deliberation, determined to recognize the Independency of Vermont, and to admit Delegates from that State to take their seats in the Federal Council accordingly.

We are informed that Congress have been pleased to appoint the following gentlemen Commissioners for laying out the ground on which to build the apartments for the future accommodation of that Honorable Body near Trenton, viz. Philip Schuyler, Esq; of New-York; Philemon Dickenson, Esq; of New-Jersey; and the Honorable Robert Morris, Esq; of Pennsylvania.

NEW-YORK, February 28.

Last Friday arrived here in nine weeks from Lisbon, the snow Sophia Magdalena, Capt. Lofwenbourgh, by this vessel we learn, that war had been declared in form between the Emperor and the Dutch Republic, before this vessel left Lisbon.

A vessel is arrived from Marseilles at Grenada, in a short passage; the Captain of which declares that at his departure, it was reported and generally believed, that the King of Spain was dead.

The 19th inst. was apprehended in Philadelphia, and committed to gaol, Francis Hughes, Capt. of the schooner Free-Mason, owned by Mr. Charles Travers, which he piratically ran away with off Hispaniola, in conjunction with the mate, Theobald Bush, alias Burke, now confined in the gaol of this city.

By the ship Cæsar, Capt. Miller, arrived in the Delaware from Bristol, we learn, that the ultimatum of the Emperor was delivered to the Court of Versailles on the 26th of November, in which Joseph the Second, King of the Romans, notifies to his august brother-in-law, that he will persevere in the objects for which he goes to war with the Dutch:—That the Dutch government had issued an order not to obstruct or molest the Emperor's subjects in any business they may be engaged in within the Imperial territories, however near the Dutch forts; to act upon the defensive only; to hold no communication with the Austrian soldiers. Such is the present situation of affairs on the Continent, in which they are likely to remain for the winter season:—The French cabinet have determined upon taking an active part in the dispute between the Emperor and the Dutch in regard to the right of navigation, and have made the same known to the Emperor, at which time such means were taken to induce his Imperial Majesty to renounce his intention of opening the Scheldt, as were deemed politic; but he seems to be fixed in his intention of making a grand effort to extend the commerce of his subjects, and means to take the field in time:—That the Court of Berlin means to take an active part in favour of the Dutch, if France preserves a perfect neutrality:—That France, Germany, Holland, Prussia, Sweden, Russia and Denmark, are making every preparation for war; but notwithstanding, the best informed politicians are of opinion there will be no war, and that during the winter every dispute will be accommodated, as France, Prussia and Russia, interest themselves in bringing about an accommodation:—That the cause of Tippo Saib's deliberately murdering General Matthews and his party, while prisoners, is said to have arisen from the General's having allowed his troops in the sunshine of prosperity, to massacre all the men they found in the fortress of Onore, on the Malabar Coast, which he took by storm a short time previous to his defeat. The women, in this scene of slaughter, were treated with the most horrid indecency; and the eldest of the Bramians, with two of his priests, destroyed by the fury of the soldiers. This venerable character was idolized by the natives for his numerous virtues; and the Raja of Ikkari insisted on Tippo's sacrificing General Matthews and his people by way of retaliation.

March 3. We are informed that Williamsburg, in Virginia, has been fixed upon as the place for holding the several Courts, instituted for settling the controversy at present depending between this State and Massachusetts. The Hon. Robert Hanson Harrison, and Thomas Johnson, Esquires, of the State of Maryland; the Hon. John Rutledge, Esq; of the State of South-Carolina; the Hon George Wythe, William Grayton, and James Munro, Esquires, of the State of Virginia; the Hon. George Read, Esq; of the State of Delaware; and the Hon. Isaac Smith, and William Patterson, Esquires, of the State of New Jersey, are appointed Judges for determining the said dispute.

By the United States in Congress assembled.

February 25, 1785.

Resolved,

THAT the Quartermaster General, Commissary of Purchases, Commissary of Issues, Commissary of Forage, and all the late heads of departments, or their successors or agents, be required, without delay, to forward to the Board of Treasury, or to the Comptroller, a list of their respective deputies who have been duly authorised to issue certificates. That the heads of departments aforesaid, and each of their deputies, who have not settled their accounts, and all other persons who have issued certificates of debts due by the United States (loan-office certificates and certificates of final settlements excepted) be required forthwith to deliver to the Board of Treasury, or to the Commissioner of Accounts in the State where such persons reside, a fair abstract of all the certificates which they have issued; and they shall specify those certificates for which they have taken receipts as for cash paid; and a copy of those abstracts shall be transmitted by the Board of Treasury to the several Commissioners of Accounts, to whom they may be of use in discovering frauds.

That a copy of these resolutions be published in the gazettes or public news-papers of the several States, and that if any person or persons, so required as aforesaid, shall refuse or neglect, for the space of two months from such publication, to deliver a full and just account of the certificates he or they have issued, the Board of Treasury, or, in case it is not at the time organized, the Comptroller, shall take proper steps for causing him or them to be prosecuted according to law.

Resolved, That the Commissioners of Accounts be instructed to be careful how they admit charges against the United States, on certificates which are not duly supported by the authority of Congress and the accounts of the officers who have issued them.

CHARLES THOMSON, *Sec'ry.*

From a late HARTFORD PAPER.

Messrs. PRINTERS.

A Late piece in the Connecticut Courant, under the signature of *A Constant Reader*, has undertaken to inform the public sundry things respecting the small-pox in Sharon, the conduct of the physicians and inhabitants, and obliquely reflects upon the civil authority and select-men; in which he has not, in some instances, paid that regard to truth which he ought to have done, and the piece in general is a misrepresentation. For which reason we wish to offer the following facts to the public through your paper. On the 30th day of November last, two women were taken ill, and some supposed with the small-pox. Upon this information Mr. Canfield and Doctor Smith went to inquire into the matter, and found them sick, the same physician attending them who had attended Mrs. Merchant in her sickness. They being fully of opinion that one of the women had the small-pox, inquired of the physician if he thought these two women were exercised with that disorder; who gave them for answer, *he could not give it up yet.* The next day decided the matter; the eruptions appeared. The day after the then selectmen met and agreed that the people in that neighbourhood might be inoculated. The day following the civil authority assembled with the selectmen, and appointed bounds within which persons might be inoculated, and gave liberty for as many of the inhabitants as could procure houses within those limits; strictly prohibiting the physicians inoculating any person until leave obtained from one of the civil authority or one selectmen, who were to consent on being certified the persons had procured houses within those boundaries. The next week at an annual town-meeting it was voted, that inoculation might be practised in town, under the direction of the civil authority and selectmen. They met in a few days after, and found in the mean time that as Mrs. Merchant was buried on the Sabbath, between the exercises, and exposed to view at the grave, and the family where she died attended public worship with cloaths undoubtedly infected; the people were much alarmed, and more inoculated than could be conveniently accommodated in the houses appointed. It was also generally supposed the public roads could not be kept free from the small-pox, as was intended by the civil authority and selectmen. The town being thus situated, it was agreed to admit inoculation in every part where the neighbourhood could agree, forbiding it where the people desired protection. These orders, with other matters of regulation were delivered to the physicians, who we believe have obeyed them so far as we know and are informed. Certainly they had no direction of the places where persons inoculated were to go; this was left to the option and procurement of the inoculated, or those who had the care of them, so as they were within the prescribed, whether in their own houses or not. Several parts of the town have been protected in safety, and we cannot recollect any instance within the protected districts, where any person has taken it the natural way, unless he voluntarily and contrary to orders, went within the infected districts and there took the infection. It will not be surprizing that some should transgress; yet justice to the people who have been inoculated, and truth require us to say, that they submitted, obeyed orders, and followed

LONDON, December 21.

By the captain of a ſhip juſt arrived from Cadiz, we learn, that a dreadful conflagration has lately happened in that city. Our informant firſt perceived it on the morning of his departure from that port at which time its appearance and extent were highly tremendous. It continued to rage with unabating violence, and even on the following morning, the veſſel being retarded by calms; yet the flames could be clearly diſcerned. A vaſt exploſion, he adds, took place, from what quarter the diſtance rendered it impoſſible perfectly to decide; but he ſuppoſed it to ariſe from that part of the harbour where the Spaniſh ſhips of the line lay at anchor.

NASSAU, (New-Providence) Jan. 8.

We are well informed, that a reinforcement of more than one thouſand troops was lately ſent from the Havanna to New-Orleans. The vaſt numbers of Americans ſettling on the frontiers of Louiſiana, and the uneaſineſs they manifeſt at being reſtrained from the free navigation of the Miſſiſippi, afford to the Spaniſh government good grounds of jealouſy and diſtruſt.

The detachments to Florida, Louiſiana and South-America, have ſo much reduced the military force of Cuba, that juſt now no inconſiderable part of the garriſon duty in the Havanna is done by the militia.

It will not be denied that the very few articles we want from the American States, may be brought from thence in our own veſſels. To allow foreigners a participation in any branch of commerce, to which we are fully adequate ourſelves, might be deemed a ſpecies of political ſuicide.

PHILADELPHIA, February 17.

On Thurſday laſt arrived in this city, Arthur Lee, Eſq; one of the Honorable Commiſſioners of the United States for Indian affairs, on his way to New-York, to make report to Congreſs of their proceedings with the northern and weſtern Indians.

The honorable peace which this gentleman and his colleagues have eſtabliſhed, and the very advantageous ceſſion of territory they have obtained for the United States, will it is ſaid, be highly ſatisfactory to the public, and reflect great honor upon themſelves.

Feb. 23. On Monday evening laſt, agreeable to notice given, a large number of the Merchants and Traders met at the City Tavern, to take into conſideration the propoſed emiſſion of paper money.—Mr. John Maxwell Neſbitt was placed in the chair, and, after a pretty full inveſtigation of the ſubject, the company divided on the queſtion, when not one fiftieth part appeared in favour of the paper money. A committee was then appointed to prepare a repreſentation to the Aſſembly, agreeably to the ſentiments of the meeting. A motion was made during the debate, to bring forward the conſideration of the whole of the Funding-Bill, but it was over-ruled; for as the Committee of Merchants had no power to meddle with matters which they conceived unconnected with trade, nor could with any propriety call together any other claſs of inhabitants than thoſe who appointed them, they requeſted the company to conſider the paper money independently of the company, and left the chair.

Feb. 26. It is currently reported that CONGRESS have, after the moſt mature deliberation, determined to recognize the Independency of Vermont, and to admit Delegates from that State to take their ſeats in the Federal Council accordingly.

We are informed that Congreſs have been pleaſed to appoint the following gentlemen Commiſſioners for laying out the ground on which to build the apartments for the future accommodation of that Honorable Body near Trenton, viz Philip Schuyler, Eſq; of New-York; Philemon Dickenſon, Eſq; of New-Jerſey; and the Honorable Robert Morris, Eſq; of Pennſylvania.

NEW-YORK, February 28.

Laſt Friday arrived here in nine weeks from Liſbon, the ſnow Sophia Magdaleni, Capt. Loſwenburgh, by this veſſel we learn, that war had been declared in form between the Emperor and the Dutch Republic, before this veſſel left Liſbon.

A veſſel is arrived from Marſeilles at Grenada, in a ſhort paſſage; the Captain of which declares that at his departure, it was reported and generally believed, that the King of Spain was dead.

The 19th inſt. was apprehended in Philadelphia, and committed to gaol, Francis Hughes, Capt. of the ſchooner Free-Maſon, owned by Mr. Charles Travers, which he piratically ran away with off Hiſpaniola, in conjunction with the mate, Theobald Buſh, alias Burke, now confined in the gaol of this city.

By the ſhip Ceſar, Capt. Miller, arrived in the Delaware from Briſtol, we learn, that the ultimatum of the Emperor was delivered to the Court of Verſailles on the 26th of November, in which Joſeph the Second, King of the Romans, notifies to his auguſt brother-in-law, that he will perſevere in the objects for which he goes to war with the Dutch:—That the Dutch government had iſſued an order not to obſtruct or moleſt the Emperor's ſubjects in any buſineſs they may be engaged in within the Imperial territories, however near the Dutch forts; to act upon the defenſive only; to hold no communication with the Auſtrian ſoldiers. Such is the preſent ſituation of affairs on the Continent, in which they are likely to remain for the winter ſeaſon:—The French cabinet have determined upon taking an active part in the diſpute between the Emperor and the Dutch in regard to the right of navigation, and have made the ſame known to the Emperor, at which time ſuch means were taken to induce his Imperial Majeſty to renounce his intention of opening the Scheldt, as were deemed politic; but he ſeems to be fixed in his intention of making a grand effort to extend the commerce of his ſubjects, and means to take the field in time:—That the Court of Berlin means to take an active part in favour of the Dutch, if France preſerves a perfect neutrality:—That France, Germany, Holland, Pruſſia, Sweden, Ruſſia and Denmark, are making every preparation for war; but notwithſtanding, the beſt informed politicians are of opinion there will be no war, and that during the winter every diſpute will be accommodated, as France, Pruſſia and Ruſſia, intereſt themſelves in bringing about an accommodation:—That the cauſe of Tippo Saib's deliberately murdering General Matthews and his party, while priſoners, is ſaid to have ariſen from the General's having allowed his troops in the ſunſhine of proſperity, to maſſacre all the men they found in the fortreſs of Onore, on the Malabar Coaſt, which he took by ſtorm a ſhort time previous to his defeat. The women, in this ſcene of ſlaughter, were treated with the moſt horrid indecency; and the eldeſt of the Bramians, with two of his prieſts, deſtroyed by the fury of the ſoldiers. This venerable character was idolized by the natives for his numerous virtues; and the Raja of Ikkari inſiſted on Tippo's ſacrificing General Matthews and his people by way of retaliation.

March 3. We are informed that Williamſburg, in Virginia, has been fixed upon as the place for holding the federal Court, inſtituted for ſettling the controverſy at preſent depending between this State and Maſſachuſetts. The Hon. Robert Hanſon Harriſon, and Thomas Johnſon, Eſquires, of the State of Maryland; the Hon. John Rutledge, Eſq; of the State of South-Carolina; the Hon George Wythe, William Grafton, and James Munro, Eſquires, of the State of Virginia; the Hon. George Read, Eſq; of the State of Delaware; and the Hon. Iſaac Smith, and William Patterſon, Eſquires, of the State of New Jerſey, are appointed Judges for determining the ſaid diſpute.

By the United States in Congreſs aſſembled.

February 25, 1785.

Reſolved,

THAT the Quartermaſter General, Commiſſary of Purchaſes, Commiſſary of Iſſues, Commiſſary of Forage, and all the late heads of departments, or their ſucceſſors or agents, be required, without delay, to forward to the Board of Treaſury, or to the Comptroller, a liſt of their reſpective deputies who have been duly authoriſed to iſſue certificates. That the heads of departments aforeſaid, and each of their deputies, who have not ſettled their accounts, and all other perſons who have iſſued certificates of debts due by the United States (loan-office certificates and certificates of final ſettlements excepted) be required forthwith to deliver to the Board of Treaſury, or to the Commiſſioners of Accounts in the State where ſuch perſons reſide, a fair abſtract of all the certificates which they have iſſued; and they ſhall ſpecify thoſe certificates for which they have taken receipts as for caſh paid; and a copy of thoſe abſtracts ſhall be tranſmitted by the Board of Treaſury to the ſeveral Commiſſioners of Accounts, to whom they may be of uſe in diſcovering frauds.

That a copy of theſe reſolutions be publiſhed in the gazettes or public news-papers of the ſeveral States, and that if any perſon or perſons, ſo required as aforeſaid, ſhall refuſe or neglect, for the ſpace of two months from ſuch publication, to deliver a full and juſt account of the certificates he or they have iſſued, the Board of Treaſury, or, in caſe it is not at the time organized, the Comptroller, ſhall take proper ſteps for cauſing him or them to be proſecuted according to law.

Reſolved, That the Commiſſioners of Accounts be inſtructed to be careful how they admit charges againſt the United States, on certificates which are not duly ſupported by the authority of Congreſs and the accounts of the officers who have iſſued them.

CHARLES THOMSON, *Sec'ry.*

From a late HARTFORD PAPER.

Meſſrs. PRINTERS,

A Late piece in the Connecticut Courant, under the ſignature of *A Conſtant Reader*, has undertaken to inform the public ſundry things reſpecting the ſmall-pox in Sharon, the conduct of the phyſicians and inhabitants, and obliquely reflects upon the civil authority and ſelect-men; in which he has not, in ſome inſtances, paid that regard to truth which he ought to have done, and the piece in general is a miſrepreſentation. For which reaſon we wiſh to offer the following facts to the public through your paper. On the 30th day of November laſt, two women were taken ill, and ſome ſuppoſed with the ſmall-pox. Upon this information Mr. Canfield and Doctor Smith went to inquire into the matter, and found them ſick, the ſame phyſician attending them who had attended Mrs. Merchant in her ſickneſs. They being fully of opinion that one of the women had the ſmall-pox, inquired of the phyſician if he thought theſe two women were exerciſed with that diſorder; who gave them for anſwer, *he could not give it up yet.* The next day decided the matter; the eruptions appeared. The day after the then ſelectmen met and agreed that the people in that neighbourhood might be inoculated. The day following the civil authority aſſembled with the ſelectmen, and appointed bounds within which perſons might be inoculated, and gave liberty for as many of the inhabitants as could procure houſes within thoſe limits; ſtrictly prohibiting the phyſicians inoculating any perſon until leave obtained from one of the civil authority or one ſelectman, who were to conſent on being certified the perſons had procured houſes within thoſe boundaries. The next week at an annual town-meeting it was voted, that inoculation might be practiſed in town, under the direction of the civil authority and ſelectmen. They met in a few days after, and found in the mean time that as Mrs. Merchant was buried on the Sabbath, between the exerciſes, and expoſed to view at the grave, and the family where ſhe died attended public worſhip with cloaths undoubtedly infected; the people were much alarmed, and more inoculated than could be conveniently accommodated in the houſes appointed. It was alſo generally ſuppoſed the public roads could not be kept free from the ſmall-pox, as was intended by the civil authority and ſelectmen. The town being thus ſituated, it was agreed to admit inoculation in every part where the neighbourhood could agree, forbiding it where the people deſired protection. Theſe orders, with other matters of regulation were delivered to the phyſicians, who we believe have obeyed them ſo far as we know and are informed. Certainly they had no direction of the places where perſons inoculated were to go; this was left to the option and procurement of the inoculated, or thoſe who had the care of them, ſo as they were within the preſcribed, whether in their own houſes or not. Several parts of the town have been protected in ſafety, and we cannot recollect any inſtance within the protected diſtricts, where any perſon has taken it the natural way, unleſs he voluntarily and contrary to orders, went within the infected diſtricts and there took the infection. It will not be ſurprizing that ſome ſhould tranſgreſs; yet juſtice to the people who have been inoculated, and truth require us to ſay, that they ſubmitted, obeyed orders, and followed

advice as punctually as any people would do under like circumſtances. It was found that reaſon and perſuaſion had more influence than threats of proſecution, which ſome would rather have adopted. We are convinced the meaſures purſued were the moſt adviſeable, and have met with general approbation in the town. As their lives were concerned, we have endeavoured to conſult their intereſt and feelings ſo far as appeared reaſonable and beſt under all circumſtances, which none could know better than the ſubſcribers, ſome of whom were almoſt every day amongſt them in different parts of the town. There has not been an inſtance of a perſon's being inoculated and put into an infected houſe, the inoculation not taking effect, who has taken it the natural way and died. Seven and twenty out of near twelve hundred have died; nine of which number received it the natural way; ſeven infants, moſt of whom lived from the breaſt of infected mothers; and ſix perſons between ſixty and eighty years of age.

After ſtating theſe facts, we ſubmit to the candour of the public if *Conſtant Reader* has not miſrepreſented matters and deviated from the truth. He aſſerts only five have died out of the thirty (whereas there are near forty) who had it the natural way. He alſo affirms, *great numbers* have died who were turned into infected houſes, and there received the ſmall-pox as their inoculation did not take effect; which aſſertions are deviations from the truth, which he well knew or ought to have known.

DANIEL GRISWOLD,) Civil Au-
DAVID DOWNS.) thority.
JOHN CANFIELD.)
JOSEPH LANDERS,) Select-
SILAS St. JOHN,) men.
JOSEPH COLMAN.)

NEWPORT, March 14.

On the 5th inſtant, the Honorable General Aſſembly of this State adjourned without Day.

During their late Seſſion an Act was paſſed ſimilar to that recommended by Congreſs in the Year 1783, for raiſing a Revenue, by Impoſt, for diſcharging the public Debt.—The moſt material Variations from that propoſed by Congreſs, are, That the Officers for collecting the Revenue are to be appointed by, and amenable to the Legiſlature of this State, and the Monies ariſing to be paid into the State-Treaſury.—This Act to be in Force in this State whenever Acts ſhall be paſſed by all the States laying the ſame Impoſt, and to be continued for 25 Years.

An Act was alſo paſſed veſting Congreſs with power, to regulate the Trade of the United States with foreign Nations,—This Act to be in Force whenever ſimilar Laws are paſſed by all the States in the Union, and to continue 25 Years.

The Recommendation of Congreſs for altering the Eighth of the Articles of the Confederation of the United States, was brought forward in the Lower Houſe, by a Bill from the Upper Houſe, framed nearly agreeable to the ſaid Recommendation; which Bill, after a lengthy Debate, was negatived by almoſt an unanimous Reſolution, only one Vote appearing in Favour of it.—As it is a Queſtion of great Importance, and may be again brought on the Carpet, we here preſent our Readers with the Article as it now ſtands in the Confederation, alſo with the propoſed Alteration:—

"*Art.* 8. All Charges of War, and all other Expences that ſhall be incurred for the common Defence and general Welfare, and allowed by the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, ſhall be defrayed out of a common Treaſury, which ſhall be ſupplied by the ſeveral States, in Proportion to the *Value of all Land within each State, granted to, or ſurveyed for, any Perſon, as ſuch Land, and the Buildings and Improvements thereon ſhall be eſtimated, according to ſuch Mode as the United States in Congreſs aſſembled ſhall appoint.* The Taxes for paying that Proportion ſhall be laid and levied by the Authority of the Legiſlatures of the ſeveral States, within the Time agreed upon by the United States in Congreſs aſſembled."

The propoſed Alteration is to inſert the Words following, inſtead of thoſe marked in *Italic*:——*whole Number of whites, and Three-Fifths of the whole Number of black Inhabitants, within each State.*

A Petition was preferred this Seſſion, praying, That a new Bank of Paper Money might be made in this State, but as the Meaſure was deemed impolitic, and highly injurious, both to public and private Credit, it was univerſally diſcountenanced by the Aſſembly, and the Petition was not received.

Another Petition was preferred, praying, That a large Duty might be laid on all Hats, of foreign Manufacture, imported into this State; in order to encourage the manufacturing thereof within the ſame:—The Petition was received, and a Committee appointed to prepare a Bill, to be reported at the next Seſſion, for laying a large Duty (in Addition to the Impoſt) on all Hats, Shoes, Boots, Saddles, and a Number of other Articles of foreign Manufacture, which may be imported into this State.

Congreſs have been pleaſed to conſtitute and appoint the Hon. JOHN ADAMS, Eſq; now at the Hague, Miniſter Plenipotentiary from the United States of America, to the Court of London; and Col. WILLIAM SMITH, late Aid-de-Camp to his Excellency General Waſhington, is elected Secretary to the Delegation.

Laſt Monday departed this Life, in the 63d Year of his Age, Captain WILLIAM AUGUSTUS PECK, of this City, and on the Thurſday following his Remains were reſpectfully interr'd.

MARRIED.]—Captain WILLIAM LITTLEFIELD to Miſs BETSEY BRINDLY, Daughter of Mr. FRANCIS BRINDLY, of this City.

The late terrible fire at St. Domingo, while it cauſed the greateſt diſaſters, at the ſame time afforded to ſome people an opportunity of ſhewing a moſt exalted greatneſs of ſoul, and of which the following is a remarkable inſtance, viz.

A Week before the fire, Mr. Robert de Lartigue had ſold a warehouſe full of goods to one of his friends, for 180,000 livres. The conditions of the bargain were, that 60,000 livres ſhould be paid down, and the reſt in three years, at ſtated payments; the firſt condition had been fulfilled, and in about five days the fire broke out in the very quarter where the warehouſe ſtood; the two gentlemen flew to the ſpot, the buyer was in the greateſt diſtreſs at the melancholy proſpect of his whole fortune being expoſed to the flames, particularly as he had a numerous family; when the generous ſeller begged he would conſole himſelf, telling him, "Sir, I know your ſituation and am your friend; when I ſold you the warehouſe of goods, I hoped you and your family would be greatly benefited by it, and left the conditions to be ſettled by yourſelf. I am as much afflicted by the accident as you can be, but I ſhould never forgive myſelf if it occaſioned me to be the cauſe of the ruin of an honeſt man.—If it is poſſible to ſave the warehouſe, the purchaſe ſhall remain valid; but if it is burnt it ſhall be on my account, and the bargain ſhall be void." Unfortunately the warehouſe was conſumed, and M. Robert ſent the 60 000 livres back to his friend, together with his bond for the 120,000 livres, and the contract was annulled.

NAVAL-OFFICE, *Port of Newport, March* 12.

INWARD ENTRIES,	*From*
Sloop Dolphin, P. Warner,	Philadelphia.
Sloop Dolphin, Z. Gingell,	North-Carolina.
Brigantine Richmond, J. Greene,	Virginia.
Sloop Peggy, R. Lawton,	New-York.

CLEARED.	*For*
Sloop Bathſheba, J. Ingraham,	Virginia.
Schooner Sally, S. Jeffers,	Ditto.
Sloop Betſy, T. Champlin,	Maryland.
Sloop Speedwell, D. Grige,	St. Croix.

TO BE SOLD,

THE real Eſtate of James Nixon, late of Newport, Gardner, deceaſed, conſiſting of a Lot of Land, ſituate in Newport, upon the Hill, about Four Acres; and a Manſion-Houſe in Marlborough-ſtreet, with the Land whereon the ſame ſtands, having Two Shops and a Stable alſo thereon; the whole, if the Purchaſer chooſes, will be ſold together, or if it be more convenient to him, the Two Shops and Stable with a Part of the Land in Marlborough-ſtreet will be ſold ſeparately from the Lot with the Dwelling-Houſe. For Conditions apply to

GEORGE SEARS, *Attorney to the Heirs.*

March 12, 1785.

☞ *The Printer having been diſappointed in receiving a Supply of Paper, occaſions the Publication of this Paper's being delayed beyond the uſual Time, which he hopes his Cuſtomers will excuſe.*

ALL Perſons having any Demands againſt the Eſtate of FRANCIS MALBONE, late of this City, Merchant, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their Claims; and thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate are requeſted to make immediate Payment to

FRANCIS MALBONE, Adminiſtrator.

March 12, 1785.

The South-Ferry to be Let,

And entered upon the 25th of March inſt.

ANY Perſon inclining to hire that well known and profitable Place called the South Ferry, in South-Kingſtown, conſiſting of the Ferry-Houſe, Stores, Wharves, Ferry-Boats, &c. with the Farm, Farm-Houſe, Barn, Stables, &c. may know the Terms by applying to Mr. AMOS GARDNER, near ſaid Ferry; no Commendations are neceſſary with regard to the Situation and Profit that may be made there, as they are univerſally known.

South-Kingſtown, March 9, 1785.

To be LET, and entered the 25th of March inſtant,

THE Houſe and Garden on the Hill, formerly improved by Mr. Leachmore.—For further Particulars inquire of UNICE HAZARD, of South-Kingſtown.

March 12, 1785.

To be SOLD or LET,

A FARM lying in Point-Judith, adjoining the Sea, of about 180 Acres, with a Dwelling-Houſe, Cheeſe-Houſe, Milk-Houſe, &c. thereon: Any Perſon inclining to Purchaſe or Hire, may know the Terms by applying to JAMES ROBINSON, in Newport.

Poſſeſſion will be given the 25th of March next.

January 28, 1785.

IMPORTED BY

Martin Benſon,

In the Ships Waſhington, Capt. Smith, the Hope, Capt. Whipple, the Maria, Capt. Moores, from London, and the Brig Waſhington, Capt. Gardner, from Copenhagen.

A Complete Aſſortment of European GOODS, among which are a Variety of Piece Goods, Hard-Ware, Nails, Window Glaſs, Duck, Cordage, Bar Iron, and choice Bohea Tea by the Cheſt or ſmaller Quantity, and now ſelling at his Store, in Thames-ſtreet, No. 269, Wholeſale and Retail, cheap for Caſh.

Alſo choice Connecticut Beef and Pork by the Barrel.

Wanted the Hull of a Veſſel between 60 and 90 Tons burthen, for which good Pay will be made.

THE Hon. Judge of Probate for the City of Newport, having appointed the Subſcribers Commiſſioners, and allowed Six Months to receive and examine the Claims againſt the Eſtate of NATHANIEL COGGESHALL, late of Newport, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent.—We do hereby inform the Creditors to ſaid Eſtate, that their Claims will be received, by either of us, at our reſpective Dwellings, in ſaid Newport, within the aboveſaid Time.

TIMOTHY INGRAHAM,
JOHN GARDNER.

Newport, February 18, 1785.

advice as punctually as any people would do under like circumstances. It was found that reason and persuasion had more influence than threats of prosecution, which some would rather have adopted. We are convinced the measures pursued were the most adviseable, and have met with general approbation in the town. As their lives were concerned, we have endeavoured to consult their interest and feelings so far as appeared reasonable and best under all circumstances, which none could know better than the subscribers, some of whom were almost every day amongst them in different parts of the town. There has not been an instance of a person's being inoculated and put into an infected house, the inoculation not taking effect, who has taken it the natural way and died. Seven and twenty out of near twelve hundred have died; nine of which number received it the natural way; seven infants, most of whom lived from the breast of infected mothers; and six persons between sixty and eighty years of age.

After stating these facts, we submit to the candour of the public if *Constant Reader* has not misrepresented matters and deviated from the truth. He asserts only five have died out of the thirty (whereas there are near forty) who had it the natural way. He also affirms, *great numbers* have died who were turned into infected houses, and there received the small-pox as their inoculation did not take effect; which assertions are deviations from the truth, which he well knew or ought to have known.

DANIEL GRISWOLD,) Civil Au-
DAVID DOWNS.) thority.
JOHN CANFIELD.)
JOSEPH LANDERS,) Select-
SILAS St. JOHN,) men.
JOSEPH COLMAN.)

NEWPORT, March 14.

On the 5th instant, the Honorable General Assembly of this State adjourned without Day.

During their late Session an Act was passed similar to that recommended by Congress in the Year 1783, for raising a Revenue, by Impost, for discharging the public Debt.—The most material Variations from that proposed by Congress, are, That the Officers for collecting the Revenue are to be appointed by, and amenable to the Legislature of this State, and the Monies arising to be paid into the State-Treasury.—This Act to be in Force in this State whenever Acts shall be passed by all the States laying the same Impost, and to be continued for 25 Years.

An Act was also passed vesting Congress with power, to regulate the Trade of the United States with foreign Nations,—This Act to be in Force whenever similar Laws are passed by all the States in the Union, and to continue 25 Years.

The Recommendation of Congress for altering the Eighth of the Articles of the Confederation of the United States, was brought forward in the Lower House, by a Bill from the Upper House, framed nearly agreeable to the said Recommendation; which Bill, after a lengthy Debate, was negatived by almost an unanimous Resolution, only one Vote appearing in Favour of it.—As it is a Question of great Importance, and may be again brought on the Carpet, we here present our Readers with the Article as it now stands in the Confederation, also with the proposed Alteration:—

"*Art.* 8. All Charges of War, and all other Expences that shall be incurred for the common Defence and general Welfare, and allowed by the United States in Congress assembled, shall be defrayed out of a common Treasury, which shall be supplied by the several States, in Proportion to the *Value of all Land within each State, granted to, or surveyed for, any Person, as such Land, and the Buildings and Improvements thereon shall be estimated, according to such Mode as the United States in Congress assembled shall appoint.* The Taxes for paying that Proportion shall be laid and levied by the Authority of the Legislatures of the several States, within the Time agreed upon by the United States in Congress assembled."

The proposed Alteration is to insert the Words following, instead of those marked in *Italic*:——*whole Number of whites, and Three-Fifths of the whole Number of black Inhabitants, within each State.*

A Petition was preferred this Session, praying, That a new Bank of Paper Money might be made in this State, but as the Measure was deemed impolitic, and highly injurious, both to public and private Credit, it was universally discountenanced by the Assembly, and the Petition was not received.

Another Petition was preferred, praying, That a large Duty might be laid on all Hats, of foreign Manufacture, imported into this State; in order to encourage the manufacturing thereof within the same:—The Petition was received, and a Committee appointed to prepare a Bill, to be reported at the next Session, for laying a large Duty (in Addition to the Impost) on all Hats, Shoes, Boots, Saddles, and a Number of other Articles of foreign Manufacture, which may be imported into this State.

Congress have been pleased to constitute and appoint the Hon. JOHN ADAMS, Esq; now at the Hague, Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States of America, to the Court of London; and Col. WILLIAM SMITH, late Aid-de-Camp to his Excellency General Washington, is elected Secretary to the Delegation.

Last Monday departed this Life, in the 63d Year of his Age, Captain WILLIAM AUGUSTUS PECK, of this City, and on the Thursday following his Remains were respectfully interr'd.

MARRIED.]—Captain WILLIAM LITTLEFIELD to Miss BETSEY BRINDLY, Daughter of Mr. FRANCIS BRINDLY, of this City.

The late terrible fire at St. Domingo, while it caused the greatest disasters, at the same time afforded to some people an opportunity of shewing a most exalted greatness of soul, and of which the following is a remarkable instance, viz.

A Week before the fire, Mr. Robert de Lartigue had sold a warehouse full of goods to one of his friends, for 180,000 livres. The conditions of the bargain were, that 60,000 livres should be paid down, and the rest in three years, at stated payments; the first condition had been fulfilled, and in about five days the fire broke out in the very quarter where the warehouse stood; the two gentlemen flew to the spot, the buyer was in the greatest distress at the melancholy prospect of his whole fortune being exposed to the flames, particularly as he had a numerous family; when the generous seller begged he would console himself, telling him, "Sir, I know your situation and am your friend; when I sold you the warehouse of goods, I hoped you and your family would be greatly benefited by it, and left the conditions to be settled by yourself. I am as much afflicted by the accident as you can be, but I should never forgive myself if it occasioned me to be the cause of the ruin of an honest man.—If it is possible to save the warehouse, the purchase shall remain valid; but if it is burnt it shall be on my account, and the bargain shall be void." Unfortunately the warehouse was consumed, and Mr. Robert sent the 60 000 livres back to his friend, together with his bond for the 120,000 livres, and the contract was annulled.

NAVAL-OFFICE, *Port of Newport, March* 12.

INWARD ENTRIES, *From*

Sloop Dolphin, P. Warner, Phi'adelphia.
Sloop Dolphin, Z. Ginnell, North-Carolina.
Brigantine Richmond, J. Greene, Virginia.
Sloop Peggy, R. Lawton, New-York.

CLEARED, *For*

Sloop Bathsheba, J. Ingraham, Virginia.
Schooner Sally, S. Jeffers, Ditto.
Sloop Betsy, T. Champlin, Maryland.
Sloop Speedwell, D. Gage, St. Croix.

TO BE SOLD,

THE real Estate of James Nixon, late of Newport, Gardner, deceased, consisting of a Lot of Land, situate in Newport, upon the Hill, about Four Acres; and a Mansion-House in Marlborough-street, with the Land whereon the same stands, having Two Shops and a Stable also thereon; the whole, if the Purchaser chooses, will be sold together, or if it be more convenient to him, the Two Shops and Stable with a Part of the Land in Marlborough-street will be sold separately from the Lot with the Dwelling-House. For Conditions apply to

GEORGE SEARS, *Attorney to the Heirs.*

March 12, 1785.

☞ *The Printer having been disappointed in receiving a Supply of Paper, occasions the Publication of this Paper's being delayed beyond the usual Time, which he hopes his Customers will excuse.*

ALL Persons having any Demands against the Estate of FRANCIS MALBONE, late of this City, Merchant, deceased, are desired to bring in their Claims; and those indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate Payment to

FRANCIS MALBONE, Administrator.

March 12, 1785.

The South-Ferry to be Let,

And entered upon the 25th of March inst.

ANY Person inclining to hire that well known and profitable Place call'd the South Ferry, in South-Kingstown, consisting of the Ferry-House, Stores, Wharves, Ferry-Boats, &c. with the Farm, Farm-House, Barn, Stables, &c. may know the Terms by applying to Mr. AMOS GARDNER, near said Ferry; no Commendations are necessary with regard to the Situation and Profit that may be made there, as they are universally known.

South-Kingstown, March 9, 1785.

To be LET, and entered the 25th of March instant,

THE House and Garden on the Hill, formerly improved by Mr. Leachmore.—For further Particulars inquire of UNICE HAZARD, of South-Kingstown.

March 12, 1785.

To be SOLD or LET,

A FARM lying in Point-Judith, adjoining the Sea, of about 180 Acres, with a Dwelling-House, Cheese-House, Milk-House, &c. thereon: Any Person inclining to Purchase or Hire, may know the Terms by applying to JAMES ROBINSON, in Newport.

Possession will be given the 25th of March next.

January 28, 1785.

IMPORTED BY

Martin Benson,

In the Ships Washington, Capt. Smith, the Hope, Capt. Whipple, the Maria, Capt. Moores, from London, and the Brig Washington, Capt. Gardner, from Copenhagen.

A Complete Assortment of European GOODS, among which are a Variety of Piece Goods, Hard-Ware, Nails, Window Glass, Duck, Cordage, Bar Iron, and choice Bohea Tea by the Chest or smaller Quantity, and now selling at his Store, in Thames-street, No. 269, Wholesale and Retail, cheap for Cash.

Also choice Connecticut Beef and Pork by the Barrel.

Wanted the Hull of a Vessel between 60 and 90 Tons burthen, for which good Pay will be made.

THE Hon. Judge of Probate for the City of Newport, having appointed the Subscribers Commissioners, and allowed Six Months to receive and examine the Claims against the Estate of NATHANIEL COGGESHALL, late of Newport, deceased, represented insolvent.—We do hereby inform the Creditors to said Estate, that their Claims will be received, by either of us, at our respective Dwellings, in said Newport, within the abovesaid Time.

TIMOTHY INGRAHAM,
JOHN GARDNER.

Newport, February 18, 1785.

STOP THIEF.

STOLEN out of the Subſcriber's Shop, on Tueſday Morning laſt, Two Pieces Chintz, buff ground, with lively running flowers, containing about Five and a Half Yards each—Alſo, One Piece Ditto, blue ground, with lively Flowers, containing about Eight Yards. Whoever will detect the Robber (of whom I have a ſtrong Suſpicion) ſhall receive a Reward of FIVE DOLLARS, on his Conviction.

JOSEPH LOPEZ.

Newport, March 4, 1785.

To be SOLD altogether, or in ſeveral Lots as may beſt ſuit the Purchaſers,

FOURTEEN Acres of excellent LAND with Advantage of Sea Manure, in Coggeſhall's Neck. For further Particulars apply to BENJAMIN CHURCH.

Newport, March 4, 1785.

To be SOLD, and entered upon the 25th of March, 1785,

THAT very valuable FARM, the Northerly Part of Mount Hope, in the Town of Briſtol, State of Rhode-Iſland, containing about 430 Acres of excellent arable and Paſture Land, with a large Quantity of Ship Timber and other Trees, butting on the Sea, where Ships of Burthen may be built.—For further Particulars inquire of GEORGE BETHUNE, Eſq; of Cambridge, State of Maſſachuſetts, or of the Subſcriber, in Boſton.

MARTIN BRIMMER.

ALL Perſons having Demands on the Eſtate of JOHN MILLER, late of Newport, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their Claims; and thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate Payment, to

ELIZABETH MILLER, Executrix.

Newport, February 12, 1785.

TO BE SOLD,

AN excellent FARM on Brenton's Neck, containing about 320 Acres, Part of the Eſtate of Jahleel Brenton, deceaſed, and now improved by Mr. Amos Gardner, jun.—The ſaid Farm has a good Dwelling-Houſe, Barn, Crib, &c. is well watered, and contiguous to ſeveral Beaches, which affords a vaſt Quantity of Sea Manure, and which may be conveyed with little Labour to ſaid Eſtate—it is alſo extremely convenient for Fowling, Fiſhing, &c.—Any Perſon that has an Inclination to Purchaſe, may know the Terms by applying to the Subſcriber, who has full Power to diſpoſe of the ſame.

BENJAMIN BRENTON.

Newport, February 12, 1785.

GEORGE GIBBS

HAS for Sale, at the Stores, on his Wharf, a conſtant Supply of new Philadelphia ſuper-fine and common FLOUR, and Philadelphia Bar-Iron aſorted—Tea by the Cheſt, or ſmaller Quantity—Liſbon Wines, by the Quarter Caſk—Cordage of all Sizes—Coarſe and fine Salt—Weſt-India and New-England Rum, Melaſſes, Coffee and Ginger, by the Hogſhead, Tierce, or Barrel.

N. B. Orders on the Impoſt Office will be received in Pay for any of the above Articles.

TAR,

To be SOLD, at Store No. 2, on STEVENS & STEVENSON's Wharf.

Thomas Howland

HAS received by the Waſhington, Capt. Smith, a general Aſſortment of DRY GOODS, ſuitable for the preſent and approaching Seaſon, which he will ſell on ſuch low Terms as muſt give Satisfaction; and will aſſure the Public, that thoſe who are not acquainted with the Price of Goods, may rely on being ſerved at his Shop, on as good Terms as the very beſt Judges.

He returns his beſt Thanks to thoſe who have favoured him with their Cuſtom, and begs Leave to aſſure them, that his utmoſt Endeavours will be to merit a Continuance of their Favours.

Chriſtopher Champlin

Has to ſell, at his Store, for CASH,

WINDOW GLASS,

by the Box, 8 by 6—9 by 7—and 10 by 8.

Newport, October 29, 1784.

TO BE SOLD, BY

William Minturn,

At his Store, on the Wharf oppoſite Col. John Malbone's Dwelling-Houſe,

SPERMACETI Candles and ſtrain Oil; Bar-Iron; Ruſſia and Ravens Duck; Bohea Tea, by the Cheſt or ſmaller Quantity; Liſbon Wine, by the Quarter Caſk; Molaſſes and Rum, by the Hogſhead; and common and ſuperfine Flour.

A BARGAIN.

To be Sold, by Order, being a Conſignment, at

Joſeph and William Ruſſell's

STORE,

140 CHESTS,

CONTAINING about 3000 excellent new BRITISH MUSKETS, with Bayonets, well ſorted, and ſuitable for every Purpoſe—in as good Order as they came firſt out of the Maker's Hands; and will be ſold together, or in ſuch Parcels as may beſt ſuit the Purchaſers, for only Three Dollars each.

Any Perſon at Newport, inclining to view the Quality of ſaid Muſkets, may ſee ſome of them at Mr. Jacob Rod. Rivera's Store, at the Point.

N. B. Each Cheſt contains from 20 to 28 Muſkets.—About 600 of the above are neat Fowling Pieces.

Alſo, a Quantity of Choice Connecticut PORK and BEEF.

Providence, Feb. 18, 1785.

TO BE SOLD,

A Lot of Land on Eaſton's Point,

belonging to the Eſtate of Abraham Dennis, deceaſed. For further Particulars inquire of SAMUEL VINSON, Newport.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of ELIZABETH HARRISON, late of Newport, Widow, deceaſed, are hereby requeſted to pay the ſame; and all who have any Claims upon ſaid Eſtate to bring them in for Settlement to the Subſcribers,

JOHN BOURS, }
ROBERT STEVENS, } Executors.

Newport, Feb. 12, 1785.

The valuable ANNOQUACKET FARM:

TO be ſold, and entered upon the 25th Day of March next, a Farm, under good Improvement, ſituate in Tiverton, near Howland's Ferry, State of Rhode-Iſland, containing 447 Acres, with a Dwelling-Houſe and Barn thereon, being three Quarter Parts of that excellent Farm late the Property of Andrew Oliver, Eſq; and commonly called the Annoquacket Farm.——It has ever been eſteemed one of the moſt valuable Tracts of Land, within the State, as well for its native Richneſs of Soil, the great Advantage it has of Manure, to be found in Abundance drifted upon the Shore, as for its pleaſant and agreeable Situation, being bounded on the Sea in ſuch a Manner, as effectually to ſerve for an outſide Fence, for more than 200 Acres of the improved Land.——It contains 119 Acres of excellent Timber (the Remainder being under Improvement) ſuitable for any Uſe, particularly Ship-Building, and lies within one Mile of a very commodious Cove on ſaid Premiſes for eſtabliſhing a Ship-Yard, where Veſſels of 300 Tons may be built, and floated at high Water.—The above Premiſes will be ſold together, or in two or three Diviſions, as may beſt ſuit the Purchaſer or Purchaſers—The Conditions of Sale will be rendered extremely eaſy, as three Quarters of the Purchaſe-Money will be received in Goods and public Securities; and a Length of Time *on good Security*, will be given for Part of the Pay.—The above Premiſes (if not ſold) will be leaſed out for the Term of one Year, commencing the 25th of March next.—— For more particular Terms of Sale or Leaſe, apply to THOMAS HUGHES, of Freetown, WILLIAM HUMPHRY, of Rehoboth, WILLIAM TEW, of the City of Newport, COGGESHALL OLNEY, of Cumberland, JEREMIAH OLNEY, of Providence, or Meſſieurs PETER and BENJAMIN MUMFORD, Poſt-Riders.

Providence, January 22, 1785.

A General Aſſortment of Woollens, Shags for Waiſtcoats, Velvets, Corduroys, Looking-Glaſſes, Hoſe's Shoes and toed Clogs, Window-Glaſs, Nails and Shot; with a great Variety of other Goods, ſold on the loweſt Terms, at

WALTER CHANNING's Store,
The Corner of the New-lane,
Thames-ſtreet.

CHRSTOPHER CHAMPLIN

Hath juſt imported, and has now to ſell at his Store,

BOHEA-TEA, by the Cheſt; Swediſh Iron aſorted; Ruſſia and Ravens Duck; Cordage—and a ſmall Aſſortment of Engliſh Goods.

TO BE SOLD, BY

THOMAS HOWLAND,

At his STORE.

JAMAICA Spirits by the Hogſhead, Barrel, and Gallon,
Weſt-India Rum, Ditto, per Ditto,
Brandy by the Barrel or Gallon,
Bohea Tea by the Hundred or Dozen,
Coffee by the Hundred,
Aſpice by the Bag or Dozen,
Sugars by the Barrel,
Indian Corn, and Orders on the Impoſt Office taken in pay for any of the above Articles.

ALL Perſons having Demands on the Eſtate of JOHN TANNER, Eſq; late of Newport, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their Claims; and thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate, to make Payment to the Subſcribers, who have a Number of valuable Goldſmith's Tools, large Money Scales, &c. to diſpoſe of

WILLIAM BLISS, }
JOHN BOURS, } Executors.

Newport, Feb. 5, 1785.

STOP THIEF.

STOLEN out of the Subſcriber's Shop, on Tueſday Morning laſt, Two Pieces Chintz, buff ground, with lively running flowers, containing about Five and a Half Yards each—Alſo, One Piece Ditto, blue ground, with lively Flowers, containing about Eight Yards. Whoever will detect the Robber (of whom I have a ſtrong Suſpicion) ſhall receive a Reward of FIVE DOLLARS, on his Conviction.

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Sugars by the Barrel,
Indian Corn, and Orders on the Impoſt Office taken in pay for any of the above Articles.

ALL Perſons having Demands on the Eſtate of JOHN TANNER, Eſq; late of Newport, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their Claims; and thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate, to make Payment to the Subſcribers, who have a Number of valuable Goldſmith's Tools, large Money Scales, &c. to diſpoſe of

WILLIAM BLISS, JOHN BOURS, } Executors.

Newport, Feb. 5, 1785.